

Toxmystery: Glossary: Teacher

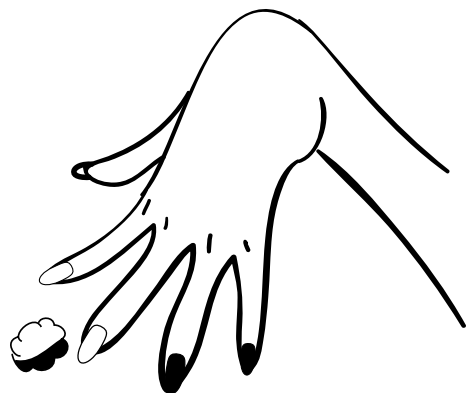
Acetone	<p>Teacher: Acetone (n.) – A clear, strong smelling, flammable liquid widely used as a solvent.</p> <p>Student: Acetone (n.) – A clear, strong smelling, flammable liquid. Acetone can be found in nail polish remover; it is what helps take the nail polish off.</p>
Antifreeze	<p>Teacher: Antifreeze (n.) – A syrupy liquid that is bright green or yellow that prevents an engine from freezing during cold weather.</p> <p>Student: Antifreeze (n.) – A syrupy liquid that is bright green or yellow that prevents an engine from freezing during cold weather. Antifreeze is put into car engines so that they do not freeze during the cold winter months.</p>
Arsenic	<p>Teacher: Arsenic (n.) – A metallic-like substance recovered from copper smelter dust and processed into a white powder.</p> <p>Student: Arsenic (n.) – A white, tasteless powder that is poisonous. Arsenic can be found in pesticides and weed-killers.</p>
Benzene	<p>Teacher: Benzene (n.) – A colorless, flammable liquid widely used as an additive to gasoline in place of lead. Also used in insecticides, asphalt, and dyes. It is both man made and found in nature.</p> <p>Student: Benzene (n.) – A colorless, flammable liquid. Benzene can be found in glue and paint. This chemical is found in nature but can also be man made.</p>
Carbon Monoxide	<p>Teacher: Carbon Monoxide (n.) – A colorless, tasteless and odorless gas that is poisonous.</p> <p>Student: Carbon Monoxide (n.) – A colorless, tasteless and odorless gas that can make you sick if you are exposed to it in excess. Carbon Monoxide can be poisonous, but detected with a Carbon Monoxide detector. It can be found in the gas that comes out of a cars tail pipe.</p>
Chlorine	<p>Teacher: Chlorine (n.) – A greenish-yellow gas that can be poisonous that is used to purify water, as a bleaching agent and a disinfectant.</p> <p>Student: Chlorine (n.) – A greenish-yellow gas that can be found in bleaches and disinfectants. Chlorine is used to make sure that water and other things are germ-free.</p>

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Fertilizer	<p>Teacher: Fertilizer (n.) – A substance used to feed plants to help them grow bigger and faster.</p> <p>Student: Fertilizer (n.) - A substance used to feed plants to help them grow bigger and faster.</p> <p>Fertilizer is used on plants inside and outside to help them grow.</p>
Lead	<p>Teacher: Lead (n.) – A soft, gray-white metal that can be found in the air, water, soil, and food.</p> <p>Student: Lead (n.) – A soft, gray-white metal that can be found in the environment.</p> <p>Lead was used to build pipes, but is no longer used because too much exposure is bad for your health.</p>
Mercury	<p>Teacher: Mercury (n.) – A naturally occurring metallic element that, at room temperature, is a heavy silvery-white liquid.</p> <p>Student: Mercury (n.) – An element that is a silvery-white liquid at room temperature.</p> <p>Mercury is the silver substance that can be found in old thermometers.</p>
Mold	<p>Teacher: Mold (n.) – A fungus that grows due to decay or dampness.</p> <p>Student: Mold (n.) – A fungus that grows because of decay or dampness.</p> <p>Mold grows on rotten foods and can also grow in places that are damp and cannot dry out. Certain mold is edible, like in some cheeses.</p>
Pesticides	<p>Teacher: Pesticides (n.) – A term for any chemical substance that kills or controls unwanted pests.</p> <p>Student: Pesticides (n.) – Any chemical substance that is used to kill or control any unwanted pests such as insects, rodents or weeds.</p> <p>Pesticides that are used to kill insects can be used on indoor and outdoor plants.</p>
Radon	<p>Teacher: Radon (n.) – A naturally occurring, invisible, tasteless radioactive gas that can be found in some home basements due to decaying Uranium found in soil and rocks.</p> <p>Student: Radon (n.) – An invisible, tasteless radioactive gas that can be found in some basements.</p> <p>Radon can get into a basement from soil that is underneath a house.</p>

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Sodium Hydroxide	Teacher: Sodium Hydroxide (n.) – A solid, also called lye, which is used to manufacture soap and paper. Student: Sodium Hydroxide (n.) – A solid used to manufacture soap and paper. Sodium Hydroxide is found in products that are used to clean drainpipes and ovens.
Toluene	Teacher: Toluene (n.) – A clear liquid with a strong, sweet smell. Student: Toluene (n.) – A clear liquid with a strong, sweet smell. Toluene is used in some glues and paints.



Acetone (n.) – A clear, strong smelling, flammable liquid.

Acetone can be found in nail polish remover; it is what helps take the nail polish off.

Antifreeze (n.) – A syrupy liquid that is bright green or yellow that prevents an engine from freezing during cold weather.

Antifreeze is put into car radiators so that the water in them does not freeze during the cold winter months.

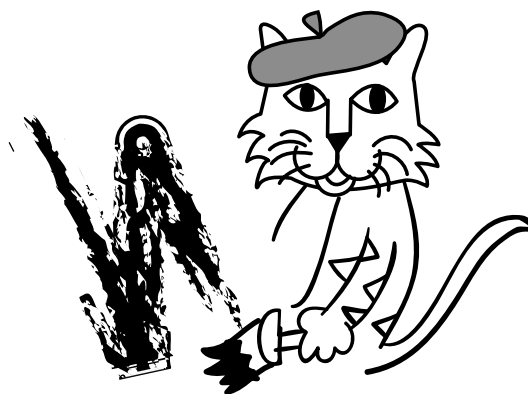


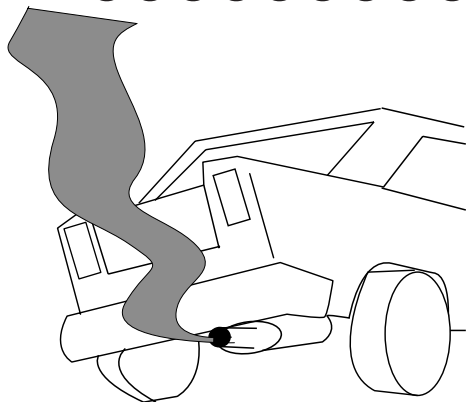
Arsenic (n.) – A white, tasteless powder that is poisonous.

Arsenic can be found in some pesticides and weed-killers.

Benzene (n.) – A colorless, flammable liquid. Benzene can be found in glue and paint.

This chemical is found in nature but can also be man made.

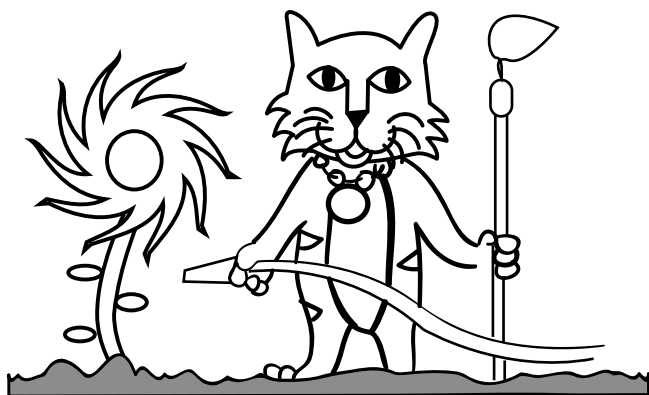




Carbon Monoxide (n.) – A colorless, tasteless and odorless gas that can make you sick if you are exposed to it in excess. Carbon Monoxide can be poisonous, but it is detectable with a Carbon Monoxide detector. It can be found in the exhaust fumes that come out of a car's tail pipe.

Chlorine (n.) – A greenish-yellow gas that can be found in bleaches and disinfectants.

Chlorine is used to help keep water and other things germ-free.

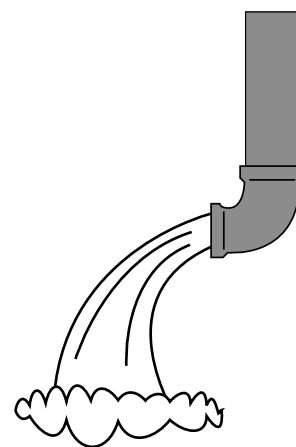


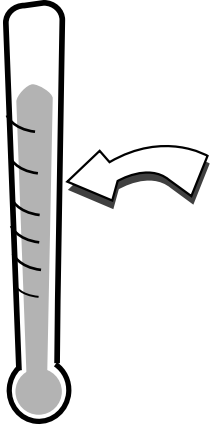
Fertilizer (n.) - A substance used to feed plants to help them grow bigger and faster.

Fertilizer is used on plants inside and outside the house to help them grow.

Lead (n.) – A soft, gray-white metal that can be found in the environment.

Lead was used to make pipes but is no longer used because it can leak into water from the pipes. Too much exposure can cause health problems.

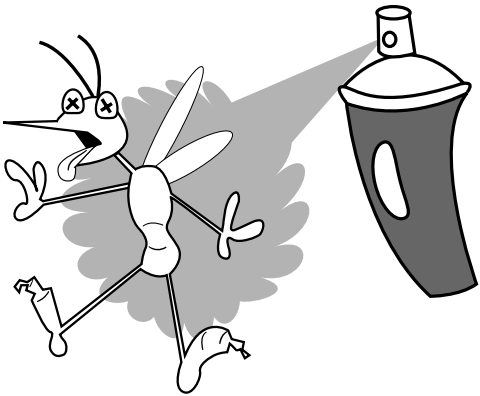
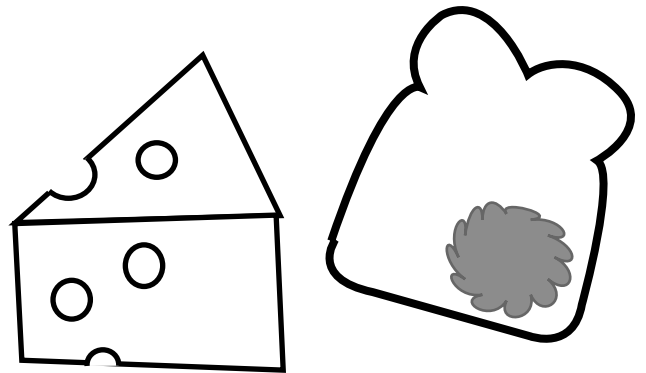




Mercury (n.) – An element that is a silvery-white liquid at room temperature.

Mercury is the silver substance that can be found inside old thermometers.

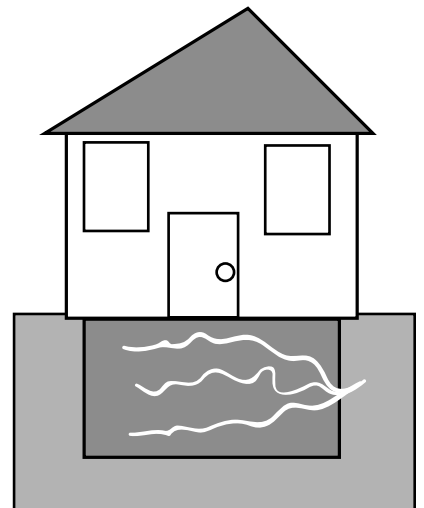
Mold (n.) – A fungus that grows because of decay or dampness. Mold grows on rotting foods and can also grow in places that are damp and cannot dry out easily. Certain mold is edible; for example, the mold in some cheeses.

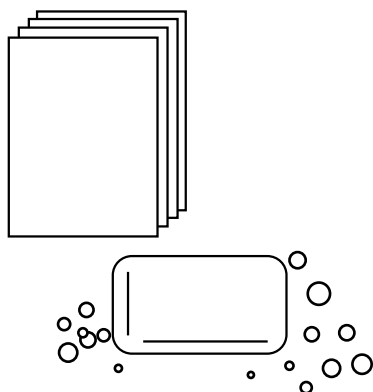


Pesticides (n.) – Any chemical substance that is used to kill or control any unwanted pests such as insects, rodents or weeds. Pesticides that are used to kill insects can be used on indoor or outdoor plants.

Radon (n.) – An invisible, tasteless radioactive gas that can be found in some basements.

Radon can get into a basement from the soil that is underneath a house.





Sodium Hydroxide (n.) – A solid used to manufacture soap and paper.

Sodium Hydroxide is found in some products that are used to clean drainpipes and ovens.

Toluene (n.) – A clear liquid with a strong, sweet smell. Toluene is used in some glues and paints.

